

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 1

1. RESTRAINING ARRESTEES

A. Handcuffs

(1) General Guidelines

- (a) Arrestees will be handcuffed with their hands behind their backs except when doing so would aggravate an injury.
- (b) All arrested persons in the following categories will be handcuffed **at the time of arrest** and remain handcuffed **until** confined in jail.
 - Felony arrestees
 - Belligerent or combative arrestees
 - Verbally abusive arrestees who are likely to become combative
 - Arrestees who are likely to cause injury to themselves or others
 - Any other arrestees the officer feels necessary to restrain
- (c) The tightness of the handcuffs should always be checked before placing a suspect in a vehicle.
 - As a general rule, handcuffs should easily move up and down the wrist while tight enough to avoid sliding over the hands.
 - Handcuffs will always be double-locked before placing a subject in a vehicle.
 - When suspects complain of handcuff tightness, officers will check them immediately.

(2) Arrestees Handcuffed for More Than One Hour

- (a) If an arrestee is handcuffed for more than one hour, consideration will be given to bringing the handcuffs from behind their back to the front.
 - Discretion of the officer and common sense should be the deciding factors.
- (b) Officers may use one of the following options:
 - Utilize the RIPP™ restraining device or leg irons.
 - Secure one of the arrestee's wrists to the fixed restraining device (detention ring) within the holding cells.

(3) Physically Compromised Arrestees

- (a) A physically compromised arrestee is someone who is apparently physically disabled, physically ill, or physically injured.
- (b) Physically compromised arrestees will be restrained in accordance with the section 1.A.(1) above with consideration given to their physical condition.
- (c) Officers may refrain from using handcuffs on physically compromised arrestees as long as officer safety is not jeopardized. This **does not** apply to mentally ill arrestees.
- (d) Officers may consider alternative methods of restraint, such as those listed in section 1.B.(2) of this order, for persons:
 - Apparently under the influence of alcohol/drugs
 - Who are obese
 - Known to have cardiovascular disorders
 - Who have injuries preventing handcuffing to the rear

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 2

1. A. (3) (e) These conditions may increase the risk of injury or death by positional asphyxiation when a suspect is kept face down for a prolonged period of time.

- (4) Prisoners Appearing Before a Judge

- (a) In-custody defendants may appear before judges without handcuffs or restraints whenever, in the opinion of the officer or police assistant, there is little likelihood of the prisoner attempting to escape.
- (b) The officer may request the judge keep the prisoner restrained for the safety of the court; however, the **final decision** in these matters rests with **the judge**.

- (5) Fixed Restraint Devices

- (a) Arrestees may be handcuffed to a fixed restraint device in the holding room processing area when being questioned outside the holding room.
- (b) Arrestees will not be secured to an immovable object not designed and intended for such purposes.

- B. Leg Restraints

- (1) Authorized Equipment

- (a) The only leg restraints authorized are the Department issued RIPP™ strap and modified leg irons.
 - The RIPP™ strap may be used to temporarily secure an arrestee who is handcuffed to the rear and to secure the legs during transportation.
 - Leg irons may also be used to secure an arrestee who is handcuffed to the rear or in the front.
 - The Wolfstrap (nylon with carabiner) may only be used in conjunction with the leg irons to secure the arrestee's legs during transportation.

NOTE: Leg irons and the Wolfstrap are only available to, and used rarely by, Central Booking officers and detention officers.

- (2) Guidelines for Use

- (a) Leg-restraint straps may be used to secure combative or violent subjects to prevent injury to themselves, officers, and others and to minimize the opportunity for escape.
- (b) The use of leg restraints may involve placing a person on the ground to assist in better control and to minimize injury to the person as well as the employee.
- (c) Recover position – Restrained persons will be placed into a recovery position as soon as practicable (moved onto their side, sitting, kneeling, or standing position) to avoid the potential for positional asphyxiation. If the recovery position is not feasible, employees will monitor the consciousness and breathing of restrained persons and request medical assistance immediately when prudent or necessary.

- (3) Arrestee Welfare During Transportation by Officers - See [Operations Order 7.7.02, Transporting Arrestees](#)

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 3

1. B. (4) Medical Aid

- (a) Suspects displaying difficulty breathing or loss of consciousness will be removed from restraints at the earliest opportunity.
- (b) First-aid and/or lifesaving measures will be initiated, including a request for the Fire Department.
- (c) Officers should use caution to ensure the individual is not feigning the condition to affect an escape.

2. **SEARCHING ARRESTEES** - See [Operations Order 7.7.01, Arrestee Searches](#).

3. **MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PHYSICALLY COMPROMISED ARRESTEES**

A. General Guidelines

- (1) Any time an arrestee is sick or injured, claims to have been injured while being arrested or while in custody, inflicts injury to himself/herself while in custody, or has a pre-existing medical injury/illness that requires medical attention, these procedures will be followed:

(a) Employee's Responsibilities	- If the physical condition requires emergency medical attention, officers will take appropriate action and notify their supervisor as soon as practical. - When necessary, summon the Fire Department to the scene. - Inform the Fire Department of general observations concerning the person's condition, such as loss of consciousness, combativeness, unusual strength, or vomiting. - Inform the Fire Department of police activity the person has been involved in, such as being hobbled or a struggle with an officer. - Officers will obtain a supervisor's approval before booking a physically compromised arrestee. - Officers will verbally advise jail personnel when an arrestee has any handicap, injury, illness, and/or violence potential. - Officers who arrest persons with a pre-existing medical injury or illness that requires a medical review or medical release while in police custody will document the injury/illness in the same IR which documents the arrest (a separate IR will not be generated for the pre-existing medical injury or illness). NOTE: If the arrest is for an offense not requiring an IR, such as a Failure to Appear (FTA) warrant, the pre-existing medical injury or illness will be documented in a Field Interview (FI). - When arrestees inflict injury to themselves while in custody, officers will follow the procedures outlined in Operations Order 3.7.00, Risk Management/Liability Protection, section 1.B. EXCEPTION: If the self-inflicted injury is a result of an attempted suicide, results in a completed suicide, or requires hospitalization, an FI will be completed.
(b) Supervisor's Responsibilities	- Upon notification of a use of force incident, a use of force report will be completed as outlined in Operations Order 1.5.02, Use of Force Reporting. - The supervisor will review the circumstances of the arrest to evaluate the need for booking the prisoner. - If medical care is deemed necessary, a supervisor will authorize transportation of the arrestee to a hospital. - Consideration should be given to issuing an Arizona Traffic Ticket and Complaint (ATTC) as a citation in lieu of detention (CLD) or releasing the subject pending issuance of a complaint.

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 4

3. A. (2) Physically compromised arrestees who require medical treatment will normally be seen at the Maricopa County Medical Center (MCMC).

- Officers will have a physician examine the arrested person to verify the need for medical treatment.
- Unconscious arrestees will not be transported to jail but will be taken to the nearest hospital by ambulance.
- An intoxicated arrestee who cannot be awakened will be treated as an unconscious arrestee.

- (3) If it is believed arrested persons do not require hospitalization for an extended period and they have adequate insurance, they may be treated and released from another medical facility.

- (4) The City will not accept financial responsibility for any arrestee injuries that occurred before the arrest.

- (5) Unless required by law, officers **will not** use or disclose any medical information they see or hear during transportation to or while at the medical facility.

B. Transport of Physically Compromised Arrestees

- (1) When an arrestee is restrained with handcuffs or other police restraint devices, an officer will always remain with the arrestee, including transport to the hospital in the ambulance.

- (2) If an arrestee is transported by ambulance, officers will either follow or ride in the ambulance to the hospital, at the request of Fire Department personnel, after notifying their supervisor.

- (3) When an arrestee is refused at the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) Intake, Transfer, Release (ITR) by medical staff and needs a medical release, officers should request an ambulance to transport the to the nearest medical facility.

- (4) The officer standing by the arrestee at the hospital will contact the nurses' station upon arrival.

- The officer will have PRISONER IN CUSTODY written in large blocks on the admission form.
- If a physician does not see the prisoner within a reasonable time (one to two hours), officers should contact either an emergency room nurse or the nursing supervisor and request the initial examination be expedited.
- If a satisfactory arrangement is not reached, the officer will advise a police supervisor of the situation.

3. C. Security of Physically Compromised Arrestees at the Medical Facility

- (1) Officers will be responsible for the arrestee starting at the hospital and ending when accepted by the MCSO ITR nurse.

- (2) In most circumstances, officers may be present in the hospital treatment areas as necessary for the security and safety of hospital personnel and others, and to prevent the escape of the patient/arrestee.

- (a) The arrestee should be kept in sight, whenever possible, being careful not to interfere with necessary medical care.

- (b) If consistent with security needs, an officer may wait outside of a treatment or patient care area when requested to do so by hospital personnel.

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 5

3. C. (3) Arrestees Receiving Surgery - Officers will be responsible for the arrestee until all surgery, recovery, etc., is completed, and the arrestee is ready for release to a special care unit (ICU, coronary care, etc).

(4) Visitation Guidelines for Hospitalized Arrestees:

(a) General Guidelines	• arrestees confined to hospitals will be allowed visitors with approval of hospital personnel. • Individual doctors will have ultimate control as to whether an arrestee will be allowed visitors for health reasons. • The officer assigned to guard the arrestee will use discretion in matters of officer safety and prisoner security. • All visitors will be logged in on the Hospitalized Prisoner Visitor Log Form PPD #11 located on PolicePoint. • At the time of booking, the <u>booking officer</u> will be responsible for <u>finalizing</u> the Hospitalized Prisoner Visitor Log form which will send an email notification to the assigned case agent.
(b) Number of Visits Allowed	• Arrestees will be limited to two regular visits per day and unlimited privilege visits; a visit consists of <u>one</u> person. * <u>Privilege Visits</u> - Includes visits with attorneys, clergy, etc. * <u>Regular Visits</u> - Visits by immediate family including mother, father, spouse, son, daughter, stepchild, brother, sister or relative who has been a parent substitute. • Additional visits may be provided at the request of the treating physician.
(c) Time of Visits	• Visits will only be allowed during established hospital visiting hours. • Visits will be limited to a maximum of 30 minutes by any one individual. • Attorneys may stay longer to conduct conferences with their client. • Hospital personnel can conclude a visit at any time. • A visit also may be concluded in the interest of officer safety and arrestee security.
(d) Searches of Visitors	• With consent, all visitors, including attorneys, will be subject to an electronic search by a handheld metal detector; however, officers may refuse to allow entry and/or contact with a hospitalized arrestee if an electronic search is refused. • With consent, the officer guarding the arrestee may stop and frisk a visitor for the purpose of officer safety and arrestee security; a consent refusal may result in refusal to allow entry and/or contact with a hospitalized arrestee.
(e) Visitor Requirements	• All visitors will present picture identification, which will be documented on the Hospitalized Prisoner Visitor Log form. • Visitors will not be permitted to have physical contact with the arrestee. • No more than one visitor will be allowed in the arrestee's hospital room at one time. • All items carried by visitors (purses, packages, etc.) will be left outside the room during the visit.
(f) Officer Responsibilities	• The officer will remain in the room with the arrestee during the entire visit, except for visits by the arrestee's attorney. • Officers should record all voluntary statements made by a arrestee concerning the commission of a crime on an Incident Supplement.
(g) Attorney Visits	If attorneys request to speak to their client privately, they will be allowed to do so with following stipulations: • The arrestee will be handcuffed to the bed before the officer steps outside the room. • The entrance door to the hospital room will remain open during all visits. • The officer will remain just outside the entrance door at all times so any unusual noises can be monitored. • Officers should make every effort to position themselves, so they do not overhear the conversation between the attorney and the arrestee. • The officer should make periodic visual checks of the activities in the room but limit interruption of the attorney's conference.

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 6

3. C. (5) Hospitalized Felony Arrestees

- When an injured violent felony arrestee requires treatment at a hospital, the arrestee's security will remain the responsibility of the arresting officer's precinct/bureau.
 - * The arresting officer will be responsible for completing the original IR and a Booking form template listing the appropriate charges.
 - * Upon release of the arrestee from the medical facility, the booking officer will complete the associated Booking form template and an Incident Supplement.

(6) Use of Guards - The use of guards for an arrestee requiring admission to a hospital for an extended period of time will be left to the discretion of a precinct/bureau/duty commander.

D. Additional Documentation

(1) Photographs of arrestee Injuries - Whether or not the suspect is booked or released, photographs will be taken and impounded in accordance with [Operations Order 5.8.05, Photographs and Audio/Video Procedures](#).

- Photographs will be taken of the arrestee's injury or alleged injury, even if no obvious injury is visible.
- Photographs will be taken in all instances of those individuals whose injuries were self-inflicted or were the result of fighting, etc., before the police arrived.
- All photographs should be taken with a color chart adjacent to the injured area.
- Photographs should include the following:
 - * Person's face (for identification purposes)
 - * All four sides of the person (front/back/both sides)
 - * Injuries

(2) Audio Recordings - Any audio recordings of interviews with the injured arrestee, involved officers, witnesses, parents (if juvenile involved), etc., will be documented in the IR and impounded as outlined in [Operations Order 5.8.05](#)

(3) Medical Clearance

- (a) Medical clearance documentation will be completed by both the treating physician and the officer, listing the injury and treatment.
- (b) Before the arrestee is booked, the medical clearance documentation must indicate jail custody will not endanger the arrestee's health.
- (c) The medical clearance documentation will be left at the jail.

E. Illness or Injury After Booking (Felony Arrest)

- (1) Once ITR has accepted an arrestee (booking number obtained and officer has left the jail), any required medical treatment becomes the responsibility of the jail.
- (2) Department assistance in obtaining a medical release for a prisoner accepted by the jail will be in an emergency situation only and will require approval of a lieutenant.

4. **PRISONER ESCAPES, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES (ARS) [13-2502](#) , [13-2503](#) and [13-2504](#)**

A. If an arrestee escapes from a police facility or while being transported, officers will:

- Provide radio with a complete description of the escaped arrestee to be broadcasted immediately and establish a perimeter.

	ARRESTEES	Operations Order 7.7.00
	PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT	Rev. 02/28/25 PAGE 7

4. B. A supervisor will respond to the area and mobilize the necessary resources, such as canine or air support.
- C. If the-suspect is apprehended, an additional charge of escape will be added, an appropriate report completed, and the suspect booked.
- D. If the suspect is not apprehended, an IR will be completed and all offenses (to include an escape charge) submitted for complaint.
5. **RELEASE OF PRISONERS** - When releasing an arrestee for any reason, officers will ensure:
 - A. Positive identification of the arrestee is made before release.
 - B. The sign-out time is logged in the records management system (RMS) "Jail Management/Inmate Tracking" module, "Detained Persons Log" tab, if the arrestee is released from a police facility.
 - B. All personal property is returned to the arrestee.

Last Organizational Review: